HOUSE CONSIDERS THE DISTRICT BILL

Local Items Made the Subject of Discussion.

REFORMATORY SITE ASSAILED

tepresentative Gardner Explain the Measure-Increase of Commissioners' Salary Defeated by Point of Order-Settlement Expected of Electric Light Question.

Consideration of the District appropria tion bill in the House of Representatives yesterday provoked lively debate. The first contest was over a proposed in-crease of salary for the District Commissioners from \$5,000 to \$5,000 per annum. Mr Gardner, in charge of the num. Mr. Gardner, in charge of the bill, said the committee had epdeavored bill, said the committee had endeavored to follow the law and to be as economical as possible. The appropriation was the largest ever proposed for the purpose, but he cited the steady reduction of the floating debt, which, he said, would soon be eliminated altogether. It had been cut down from \$1,00,000, some years ago, to \$2,00,000. He explained in detail what he termed the "public utility" feature, the proposed establishment of an asphalt plant. Formerly two or more concerns would engage in competitive bids for the asphalt work; but the two companies, formerly rivals, had combined, and it was deemed expedient to test the Commissioners with discretion to utilize a large stone quarry in the establishment of a plant.

The provision was guarded by proper limitations and would, it was believed, prove a measure of economy. The Commissioners were also vested with authority to take entire charge of the street sweeping should they deem it expedient, instead of contracting for a part of the work. The committee believed that the proposed plan would yield better service and at less expense. In framing the bill the committee, he said, had been governed by the desire to get the best results and by economical means.

Reformatory Site la Criticised. to follow the law and to be as econom

Reformatory Site Is Criticised.

Mr. Gardner next explained the estab-lishment at Occoquan of the workhouse, stating that it was located about thirt;

Ishment at Occeousn of the workhouse, stating that it was located about thirty miles down the river on a tract of land acquired for that purpose. He next described the Belvoir tract and the preposal to locate a reformatory there. The subcommittee had visited the site, about it was a located to be seen the site of New York, deemed it unfortunate that public sentiment had been outraged in the location of a reformatory so near Mount Vernon.

Mr. Gardner explained the topography of the site, saying there was a ledge-quite an elevation—intervening to exclude the view of the prison from Mount Vernon. Further, an inlet or bay protruded into the land, thus compelling persons who travel by land to go around some distance from Mount Vernon. In response to questions by several memmers Mr. Gardner stated that the site had been finally acquired, and the money paid. He said that within three-quarters of a mile of the Capitol were located an almishouse, a workhouse, and a jail; also a smallpox pospital; yet, there were no inconveniences, no complaints Recause of the proximity of these there were no inconveniences, no com-plaints fiscause of the proximity of these

share were no inconveniences, no complaints flocause of the proximity of these places. He said the proposed structure at Belvoir would be located at the extreme southern part of the site, farthest from Mount Vernon and from Washington.

Mr. Gardner explained that the warden of the jail is appointed by the President, while the present workhouse warden or superintendent is appointed by local authority. It was proposed in the bill to consolidate and have but a single warden for these institutions if the divided authority on the power of appointments could be reconciled. All the male inmateg of the workhouse had been removed, and the females would follow as soon as proper accommodations shall be provided. It was believed that about \$25,000 could be saved by the proposed consolidation.

The Electric Light Question.

Mr. Gardner next explained the details of the electric light question, He said the present Commissioners had ascertained that the District had been for nine years paying for electric lights under a contract for 1,000 candlepower, when only 20 candlepower was actually supplied. The matter was referred to the electric power company, whose representative had replied in substance that better lights were representative had replied in substance that better lights were represent the letter lights were representative that the lights were represent the letter lights were represent the letter lights were represent the letter lights were representative that the lights were represent the letter lights were represent the letter lights were represent the letter lights were representative that the letter lights were represent the letter lights were represent the site of the continuence of the continuence of the continuence of the sectors of the same representative that the letter lights were representative that the site of the site of the sectors of the continuence of the sectors of the specification of the constitution of the site of the same received yesterday by Representative Olcott.

A. Conant, at that time the di

supplied. The matter was referred to the electric power company, whose representative had replied in substance that better lights were provided. He said a former Commissioner had pronounced the system of lights superior to those contracted for. He said he expected the present Commissioners, who had nothing to do with the contract, to effect a settlement with the Potomae Lighting Company, and he believed a fair adjustment had been or would be made. Another provision of the bill Mr. Gardier specially urged was one authorizing the superintendent of the Capitol to turn over to the District, property, machinery, &c., which can be under useful by the local government. Under existing law the superintendent is required to sell such property as may not be required at the Capitol; buyers combine and usually get the material at "old junk" prices. The bill authorizes this transfer, and requires a cureful accounting for all property thus transfered. Commissioners' Salary Discussed

Commissioners' Salary Discussed Mr. Gardner made a special plea in behalf of the proposed increase of salary for the District Commissioners. He said that when the organic law went into effect the population was but 170,000 and the revenues \$1,000,000. Population and revenue have increased, and the duties devolving upon the Commissioners are made more exacting and arduous. Mr. Gardner said that during his years of service in Congress it had taken all his pay to maintain his home and educate his children, nor had be to bear the burden of any social participation; whereas the Commissioners are compelled by the nature of their office to take prominent pert in society.

Mr. Foster, of Illinois, reserved a point of order against the proposed increase of salary. for the District Commissioners He

FOR HEARTBURN Sour Belching, Poor Appetite and Constipation, you need

SIMMONS RED Z

LIVER REGULATOR

(THE POWDER FORM)

It sweetens the stomach and purifies the bowels. It is a fine tonic for a torpid liver. Helps digestion, makes you feel bright, vigorous and cheerful.

Sold by Dealers. Price, Large Package, \$1.00.
It for the promine with the Red Z on the label. If you cannot get it, rough to m, we will said
by said possible. Simuotes Liver Registers in part op also in Spaid term for these who poster
Price 18.00 per bettin. Look for the Red 2 blod.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Propositions, St. Lente, Blassest

en and as officials, saying there was less of politics and partisanship in their administration than any three men hold-ing such high office. He did not regard their salaries as commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of their office, and thought they should get \$7,500.

Army Officers' Pay Contrasted. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, urged the propose crease, declaring that the riches of the Commissioners should not be considered in determining the question of pay. He said the Engineer Commissioner has only his regular army pay, with about \$200 added by the government and the District. He knew of two engineer officers, both juniors to Maj. Judson, on detached duty, and both got more pay than the Commissioner. The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, only a major, gets the pay of a colonel, \$6,00i per year, while Maj. Kavanaugh, a junior major on detached service, gets \$2,000 per annum more than Maj. Judson. The District never had a better equipped and better organized board, and the pay given the first Commissioners thirty-two years ago is not sufficient for the present time.

Mr. Taylor read a letter from Mr. Shannon, a builder, who said he had erected more than 800 buildings in the District, and had never either directly or said the Engineer Commissioner has only

District, and had never either directly of District, and had never either directly or indirectly been asked for a cent by way of commission or contribution. He said the speculative builders are victims of graft everywhere, save in Washington. He had had fourteen years experience had could speak knowingly of the honesty and efficiency of the District service.

service.

Mr. Keifer suggested that the United States pays \$1,900 of Maj. Judson's annual salary, while the District pays only \$100. He wanted to know why the District ould not pay half. Mr. Taylor said he

Increased Salary Stricken Out. Mr. Mann knew nothing about the civilaccept, or of their having been in the

Consideration of the bill will be re- out

\$100,000 BRIBERY STORY IS DENIED

Spanish Incident Called a Myth by Mr. Conant.

An emphatic denial of the assertion made Wednesday by A. W. Dodsworth, of the New York Journal of Commerce, that a representative of the government, in 1898, made an effort improperly to influence that publication, and that the offer came through Charles A. Conant, at that time the Journal's

CUMMINS OPPOSES LORIMER.

Senator Speaks Against His Colleague from Illinois.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, begun address to the Senate yesterday afternoon in opposition to Senator Lorimer's retaining his seat. He criticised the Senate subcommittee, which had investigated the alleged bribery case, for having made an inadequate and insufficient report, and said his firm, personal conviction was that Mr. Lorimer was not legally elected, and was not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Senator Cummins deprecated the position taken by some Senators in warning against popular clamor, saying that it did their cause little good. noon in opposition to Senator Lorimer's

PEACE BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Root yesterday introduced a bill incorporating the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The same bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Howard. The persons named by Mr. Carnegie n the trust papers by which he con veyed the fund are enumerated as in-The style of the incorporation is to be Mr. Bennet. The Carnegie Endowment for Inter-national Peace," and its main office is

to be in Washington

Want Stamped Envelopes, Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Mr. Foster, of Illinois, reserved a point of order against the proposed increase of salary.

Mr. Burke declared that he did not know in all the country three men better qualified for their station than the Commissioners. He commended them as

BENNET ATTACKS THE COMMISSIONERS

Continued from Page One.

as that it related to the appointment of an assessor in absolute violation of law and that having called the Presi-dent's attention to the violation of the statute in writing, he was not in any par-ticular hurry to take up other accusa-tions until some attention was paid to

hat, "The appointing of an assessor and the violating of a law in regard to as-sessments are very different things," interupted Mr. Campbell, of Kansas. Mr. Bowers then asked Mr. Bennet to

Mr. Bowers then asked Mr. Bennet to indicate how the Commissioners had been able to put into effect the policy that the gentleman had just mentioned, if assessments in the District were made by an appointed board.

made by an appointed board,
"Because they appoint assessors who
have that same fixed idea," answered
Mr. Bennet, "and that appointing of an
assessor in violation of the law was
what I called the attention of the President to in the letter which he referred

Pressed closely by Mr. Rothermel and others as to whether he believed the policy was fradulently inaugurated, Mr. Bennet said: "I do not intend to char Bennet said: "I do not intend to char-acterize it. I said that the Commission-ers, in my judgment, ought to carry out the laws Congress enacted. If they be-lieved the other policy was the better policy, even if they were right, they had no right to inaugurate it until Congress enacted a statute." Defended by Representative Burke

with Commissioner Johnston, made refutation of the Bennet charges. He said that he had been informed by the Comhands of "their friends." But they accepted the office at a salary of \$5.000 and that should remain, though had he had the fixing of the figure he would have made it \$7.000.

The chair sustained the point of order and the \$6.000 amendment went out. On motion of Mr. Gardner the salary was then fixed at \$5.000.

When the paragraph appropriating \$1.500 for a motor vehicle for the building inspector's department was reached. Mr. Cox made a point of order against it, which the chair sustained.

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Mr. Cox mad hands of "their friends." But they ac- missioners that there was no difference

out correction."

To Mr. Burke Mr. Bennet replied:
"I am quite calm. There is no heat of
the moment as far as I am concerned.
When these Commissioners give a reply
to the letter which I addressed to the
President of the United States six weeks

municated to him the substance of the episode in the House. After a long conference the Commissioners issued the formal statement which appears in an ther column.

Commissioner Rudolph, at his residence last night, discussed the incident further, following up the joint statement of himself and his colleagues with the assertion that he knew personally of no instance where any large property was under-assessed. He explained that the members of the board of assessors were appointed to serve for life, and that he believed there could be no incentive for them to stretch the law in favor of them to stretch the law in favor of the stretch the

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

dent's direction that no charge of lawbreaking had been preferred against the Commissioners of the District by Representative Bennet, or anybody else. The President recalled a discussion of a subtect of that nature with Representative

It was admitted at the White House that papers containing certain allega-tions derogatory to the District authorities had been sent in, but they bore no submitted them refused to support the charges himself or to furnish a signa-ture for them, they were returned, and no attention was paid to them. Beyond these incidents it appears that President Taft knows nothing of the feeling that has been aroused.

Troops at Fort Brown.

Brownsville, Tex., Jan. 36.-The arrival t Fort Brown to-day of a troop of the first occupancy of that military post since its abandonment a few wears ago. since its abandonment a few evers ago, immediately following the alleged "shooting-up" of Brownsville by negro soldiers. Part of the post reservation is to be used by the Agricultural Department as an experimental farm.

Carter Leads in Montana Helena, Mont., Jan. 38 -- Aside from the fact that two of his former supp

fact that two of his former supporters returned to the Walsh fold to-day, there was no change in the ballot for United States Senator. Carter led with M; Walsh, 2: Conrad, 17, and 13 scattering. A flurry was occasioned by the announcement that former Senator W. A. Clark would arrive here on Saturday from Butts, and that his candidacy would be sprung on that day or early sext week.

CHARGE OF FAVORITISM.

statement is that I am goin make, as it comes to me from other sources, but the informsthe law provides that the am ments shall be made on the basts of two-thirds of the actual value, yet in the cases of many influential real estate owners in the District of Columbia, the assessment is made as a matter of fact on less than 25 per cent of the actual value! — Representative Madden, in House debate.

THE CANDIDATE WHO DID NOT LAND

Story of Appointment James L. Feeney Failed to Get.

The Commissioners regret that Mr. Bennet's apparent disappointment over his failure to land one of these places for a candidate has slightly warped his judgment.

This is the snapper on the whip of the answer of the Commissioners to Mr. Bennet's charges. What do the Commissioners mean, and

who is the disappointed candidate? which These were the questions aroused general interest last night as seen as the reply of the Commissioners was given to the newspapers. While no formal statement was issued from the Commissioners' offices as to the person referred to, there seems to be no doubt that the candidate who, in the words of the Commissioners, failed "to land one of these places," is James L. Feeney, a well-known labor leader of this city well-known labor leader of this city.

According to the story which was current last night in District official circles, Mr. Feeney rendered considerable service to the Republican national campaign committee in the last election. It was thought that he could be rewarded

will not contain these appearance with
To Mr. Burke Mr. Bennet replied:
Tam quite caim. There is no heat of
the mineral commissioners it a reply
to the letter which I addressed to the
President of the United States six wesks
or two menths ago, I will consider the
ment.

Mr. Gardner's Pinal Word.
At this point the debate defited into a
consideration of the question of assessments, but without further personal reference to the Commissioners, except that
Representative Gardner made this statement:
The thing that makes this a serious
thing in this Congress, and for the
District as well as the Congress, is
that either by collision with the assessors, or by instruction, the
assessors are violating the law kinds
mingly and purposely. If that is the
case, it is not for the office make good
or withdraw his charges.

MAKE FORMALDENIAL

Commissioners Issue Statement De
nying the Serious Charge.
As might have been expected, the
As might have been expected.
As might have been expected.
House and at the District Building.
After returning to their offices, Commissioners Issue Statement De
nying the Serious Charge.
As might have been expected,
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REFUSES TO TALK

Samuel T. Kalbfus, also a member of the board of assessors, said that the statement, credited to Representative Bennet that the rich people paid less taxes than the poor people was un-worthy of notice. "We hear these things all the time." he said, "but they are never proven. These attacks generally emanate from some sorehead."
Assessor Alexander McKenzie said that

he had read the statements made by Representative Bennet, and had dismiss them at once. "I do not believe said. "that Mr. Bennet has any in "I do not believe," h tion on the subject. There is no trut in his statement."

NO CHANGE IN IOWA VOTE. Progressives Seek to Have Cancus

but Young Is Opposed.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. %—After the ninth joint ballot had disclosed no apsuccession in the Iowa legislature to-B. Funk, the two progressive Republican candidates, started a general Republican cancus call, in which it is recited that at least eighty members must participate, that being the number required to make the decision of a caucus effective. Kenyon and Funk men signed the cali.

About twenty standpatters must also sign it to make it effective and to furnish the eighty votes to elect the nominee de-cided on by the caucus. Supporters of Lafe Young among the standpatters declare that they never will sign it, and Senator Young says that thirty of the members are pledged in writing not to go into a caucus.

Gen. Grant Salls' from San Juan, San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. S.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant sailed yesterday on the steamer Coamo for New York.



DINNERFORGARDNER

birthday. It is the desire of the Com-missioners, and particularly the citizens in general, to show a token of apprecia-tion for Representative Gardner's ser-vices to the District, especially at such a time, when Congress has been prone to ignore District affairs.

Edson Hends Committee.

believed there could be no incentive for them to stretch the law in favor of wealthy residents. Mr. Rudolph said that there were constant complaints concerning alleged assessments of property beyond the real valuation, and that citizens were often given hearings pending the adjustment of such matters. He pointed out that the law requires the assessments to be at least two-thirds of the valuation of property, and said that to the best of his knowledge and belief it never went under two-thirds for anybody.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Taft Made Acquainted with the House Episode.

The news of the outbreak in the House speedily reached the White House, where the statement was made at the Presidents had been of the said, "and I refuse to discuss it." Mr. Samuel T. Kalbfus, also a member of the said, "the statement made by the opinion that the statement was mot true. "If it is the part of the opinion that the statement was mot true." If it is the statement was mode at the President

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and It Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh knoits miseries. There is no need of this suf-fering. You can get rid of it by a simple safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who for over thirtysix years has been treating catarrh suc

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream, or in-haler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleam out the head, nose, throat, and lungs so

treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat, and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased mucous membranes and arrests the foul discharge, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 281 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga. and he will send you by return mail enough of the medicine to satisfy you it is all be claims for it as a remedy for catarh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal dealness, ashims, bronchitis, colds, and all catarrhal complications. He will also beside, you free an illustrated booklet.

Water him immediately.

The six official reporters of the Senate proceeding got an increase of \$1,000 each, the sale proceeding got an increase of \$1,000 each, the provided for the sale provided for the sale provided for the provided for the sale provi

ADVERTISING TALKS.

WRITTEN BY WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

MR. CHAS. KOETHEN-a very bright young advertising writer - wrote an article recently, entitled "WHY NOT HON-EST ADVERTISING SERV-ICE?"

Read what he says below:

"The day is coming-the day is here-when Advertising men will SPECIALIZE -each find his own particular 'classification in the world's work, and STICK TO THE LINE.

"Agencies by the score have claimed that within their ranks they have had specialty writers-Mr. Scott. our expert on machinery and mechanical publicity; Mr. Burn's, our expert on real estate; Mr. Watson, our expert on territoria development by means of advertising; Mr. What-so, our expert on anything which will appeal to the farmers and agriculturists.

"Now, every agency making statements of this character, printing stationery to give credence to the fact that they have these shining lights within beck and call, did so in the firm belief that each one of these men were experts in their particular calling, BECAUSE THEY HAD MADE A SPECIAL-TY OF THESE THINGS FOR MANY YEARS.

"In other words, Mr. Scott, after ten or twelve years of DRIFTING, finally decided that machinery and mechanical apparatus of all sorts would be a nice thing to write about for the balance of his career, and immediately poses as a specialty writer and expert on this class of work.

"And here is the first count in the indictmentnamely, Mr. Scott cannot be an expert or write expert copy (opinions) upon machinery and mechanical appliances until HE HAS AC-TUALLY HANDLED THOSE APPLIANCES. made them perform to the utmost of their mechanical ability and view the result with satisfaction.

'And no man, be he socalled expert on books, art, steel and iron construction. railroads, steamships, or whatnot, can write expert copy until he has served his apprenticeship and per-formed good, honest, mechanical or administrative work in his chosen calling.

"Mr. What-so, for example, holds a post of great responsibility when he essays to write expertly upon REASONS WHY POP-ULATION SHOULD IN-CREASE in certain parts of the country without intimate knowledge of the country he is talking about.

The man who writes IN-TELLIGENTLY on SUC-CESS is he who has spent the impressionable part of his life on the farm, who has been thoroughly imbued with the idea that the ONLY WEALTH that is not artificial is that which comes from the soil, and who judges his country's success outlook by the condition of its natural wealth.

"And this same principle holds in every avenue of advertising-viewed from the natural wealth point of view, the stability of a campaign is laid out on a sure

"If a representative of an agency comes to you with reasons why you should advertise in a certain territory, and details this territory so thoroughly that you can almost mentally picture the people he wants you to cater to, their disposition, the way they buy, and what they buy, then you begin to have faith, and the man who can create in you this state of mind has a proposition worthy of your earnest consideration.

That is a good advertising document. A good writer may write a story about anything, but if the story is to be EFFEC-TIVE, the writer must haveas Mr. Koethen says-an INTI-MATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT, otherwise what

he writes will not ring true. GOOD WRITING must have back of it the enthusiasm, and the sincerity, and the integrity of the writer. OTO BE CONTINUED.

APPROVE SALARY INCREASE.

tors Take Up Appropriation Bill and Make Changes, The Senate in Committee of the Whole approved a number of salary increases

during the consideration of the legisla-tive, executive, and judicial appropria-tion bill yesterday. The six official reporters of the Senate

MCKINLEY DINNER PLANNED.

Old Colleagues Will Honor Late

President of Nation. Personal characteristics of the late President Mo-inley as they were known to his most intimate ends will form the chief topic at the first annual uner of the Ohio Society of Washington in the w Willard ballroom cant Monday night. It will

Kinley day.

Among the speakers will be President Taft, Secre-tary of Agriculture Wilson, former Vice President Fairbanks, Secator Dick, of Ohio, and Justice William R. Day, of the Supreme Court. Justice Day is president of the society. The reception cons-mittee is headed by Milton E. Alles.